

The Gleichen Call.

voted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

WITHOUT
IRRIGATION
—THE
Gleichen
District
HAD
Highest
Average Yield
OF
Wheat & Oats
—IN
Sunny Alberta
—In 1908
ACCORDING TO
GOVERNMENT
STATISTICS

Year IV., No. 10.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1910.

\$1.50 Per Year

Prizes for Fields of Seed Grain

The agricultural societies of Alberta are offering prizes of not less than \$100 for standing fields of seed grain in 1910. As a number have asked The Call for particulars we here give the rules governing the competitions and some of the objects, which are supplied by the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton.

SOME OF THE OBJECTS.

- To stimulate a greater interest in the growing of first-class seed grain.
- To encourage the practice of growing seed for next year's crop separate from the main crop, using only the best obtainable seed, sowing on the cleanest and best prepared land, allowing it to thoroughly ripen and threshing and storing separately.
- To obtain pure grain, that is, free from other varieties, the presence of which can best be detected when the grain is growing.
- To encourage the use of seed from heavy yielding strains.
- To promote the growing of seed from clean, vigorous crops of uniform stand and with bright, stiff, straw.
- To encourage careful, intelligent farming and the production of grain free from weed seeds.

RULES GOVERNING COMPETITION

1. Competitions shall be confined to fields of wheat or oats, or both, provided separate prize lists are offered for each.
 2. Fields entered for competition shall be at least one acre in area, and shall be situated in the district tributary to the headquarters of the Agricultural Society with which entry is made.
 3. Each competitor shall enter with one Agricultural Society only and must be a member of that Society.
 4. Each competitor shall be allowed to make one entry only in each class.
 5. Each competitor shall pay an entry fee of \$2 to the Secretary when making entry.
 6. The awards will be made by judges supplied by the Seed Branch Dominion Department of Agriculture, and according to the following or a similar scale of points:
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| Suitability of variety | 10 points |
| Freedom from weeds | 25 " |
| Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain | 20 " |
| Freedom from attack of smut, rust, and insects | 15 " |
| Apparent yield, considering vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and stage of maturity | 30 " |
| Total | 100 " |

8. Entries shall be made on or before July 16th to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society.
9. The Secretary shall mail to the representative of the seed branch Calgary, not later than July 20th, a statement showing all entries made, and giving the particulars contained therein.
10. The first or any prize need not be awarded unless in the opinion of the judge the exhibit is worthy.

A Very Sad Affair

A very sad affair took place three miles north of Gleichen last week, when Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Case lost their entire family. It was reported in our last issue Mrs. Case arrived with her three children from West-taskwin the Friday previous, and that one of the little girls being sick when they reached here had developed diphtheria and scarlet fever. On Thursday she passed away and on the same night her little brother and sister followed her, leaving the sorrowing parents without a child to comfort them. Mr. Case had

been employed as cook by Ed. McCallum, on the C.P.I.C. Company's canal, for some time before the arrival of his family, and upon their joining him called Dr. Farquharson to attend the little girl. Upon examination the doctor telegraphed to Calgary for a nurse and a specialist, and Dr. McGibbon came down. To a reporter he stated that under the circumstances everything possible had been done for the family, but they were in a very unfortunate condition. All their belongings had gone astray on the railroad when they reached Gleichen, and their trunks, which contained their clothing, bedding, etc., could not be found. In the shack to which they went they had only one bed and while some of the family were sleeping on straw placed in large boxes they did not have sufficient bed clothing to keep them warm, and before they made these facts known the children died, or otherwise the citizens of the town would gladly have provided them. When the men at the camp learned of the serious situation they at once generously subscribed \$30 to assist the family, and everything possible was done to relieve the distress. Dr. Farquharson also sent for a second nurse to relieve the first, who was overworked. He also wired to Edmonton and the Government sent down a tent into which the father and mother were moved and made comfortable. A rumor that proved entirely erroneous was circulated that Mr. Case had gone to work at the camp after the first child died, was spread about and caused much uneasiness, but Mr. McCallum would not allow his men or anyone from the isolated family to come near his camp from the first.

The family consisted of a father, a mother, and four children, two of whom were respectively two and three years old. Geo. W. Evans, the undertaker, took charge of the remains at the camp, buried them in the Gleichen cemetery, and no one was allowed near them, which made it very hard for the bereaved father and mother.

We are glad to state that the quarantine has been lifted and that the father and mother are now recovering, although, for a time, it was feared they would be stricken with the same disease.

Calgary Provincial Exhibition

The Acre Yield competition at the Alberta Provincial Exhibition to be held at Calgary, June 30th to July 7th, is a new idea for an exhibition. The following prizes are offered:

Winter wheat	100 50 25 15 10 5
Spring wheat	100 50 25 15 10 5
Oats	100 50 25 15 10 5
Barley	75 50 25 15 10 5
Flax	60 35 20 10 5

The average amount of grain grown on an acre must be shown, and will be judged 60% for quality, 20% for purity, 15% for quantity, 5% for acreage. The Exhibition Company pays all freight charges on exhibits originating in Alberta. It is not likely that anyone in the province has seen the quantity of grain grown on an acre in a pile by itself, and the reader will realize what a great interest will be taken in a building where probably 50 to 100 such exhibits will be on view from all over the province. Some districts are taking a particular interest in this feature, as in the case of Lloydminster Agricultural Society who have already secured six exhibits from their district. The other features of the exhibition promise to be of more than ordinary interest, and the excellent music and attractions, low rates and special trains will undoubtedly make the attendance the largest yet. The entries close on the 18th June.

Born—At Crowfoot on Friday, May 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Luepke, a son.

For several years past the C.P.R. has been predicting that a dry season will come when irrigation will prove a necessity. Let us hope the great company is wrong for at least this year.

THE HERD LAW.

Editor Gleichen Call.

SIR,—In a former letter, a short summary was given of a few of the disadvantages under which it is considered necessary that the grazier should labor. The present is to deal with another of these, but one which, on account of its far-reaching and disastrous effects, merits separate treatment, namely "Herd Law." A herd law district consists of a township of land, bounded by mounds and imaginary lines, and is obtained by petitioning the government. A pound is built and placed in charge of a local farmer, who, of course, knows nothing of the ownership or reading of the brands he is supposed to advertise correctly; and usually still less of the care of the stock he is allowed to confine. All stock running at large, either horses or cattle singly or in bunches, who unknowingly pass this imaginary line, immediately become legal prey, and during slack times it is considered in many districts quite justifiable to assist them in crossing.

Of course all eight adjacent townships, in fact the whole country in which one herd-law district exists, immediately becomes useless for stock grazing, no matter how unsuitable it may be for other purposes. In this manner horse-ranching has been prematurely killed in many localities, and that just when it was most needed to supply local demands, and the consequent result is the almost prohibitive price of work horses.

Cattle are, of course, effected in the same manner. The ultimate result is the ultimate loss in the price of stockers' beef and horses' tails, principally on the farmer, whose short-sightedness has made it just that such should be the case. For partially agricultural, or incompletely settled townships in which a herd law already exists, there is unfortunately no remedy, and the unused grazing must go to waste, but where the land is entirely agricultural and closely settled, a regulation making the fencing of the boundary line by the settlers a necessary condition, would confine the effect of the law to the township to which it is supposed to apply, and thereby prevent any waste of the open range. And supposing the township to be fully settled, and each settler to own half a section, this would mean an expenditure of only one third of a mile of fence per head, and even this would be much reduced where more than one township is effected.

The herd law as it now stands, is the most potent factor in swiftly and prematurely killing the grazing industry in districts in which it might still be carried on for years. Surely the government should use the greatest care and discretion in considering any petition for the application of a law, so diametrically opposed to the present condition of the country.

Yours truly,
Floriet Justicesa Semper.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta of Free and Accepted Masons held their annual communication on Wednesday and Thursday of last week in Calgary and was very largely attended. Gleichen Lodge was represented by the Worshipful Master D. McBean, the two Past Masters W. Bro. A. R. Yates and W. Bro. Canon Stocken and Bros. A. E. Fearman and W. F. Ferguson. Among the newly elected officers for the ensuing year were: M.W. Bro. J. J. Dunlop, of Edmonton, Grand Master; R.W. Bro. J. McNab, Deputy Grand Master; R.W. Bro. R. Patterson, of Macleod, Grand Senior Warden; R.W. Bro. S. J. Blair, of Calgary, Grand Junior Warden; R.W. Bro. Canon Stocken, of Gleichen, Grand Chaplain; V.W. Bro. Yates, of Gleichen, Grand Steward. Gleichen Lodge received many complimentary remarks, which were much appreciated.

Another satisfied man.—B. Hogg, of Queenstown, writes The Call as follows: "As I have found my team I advertised in your paper. I wish you would take out the advertisement as soon as possible."

An addition is being added to the Revelstoke Sawmill Company's new sheds.

D. Barclay's new residence on Seventh Ave. is rapidly nearing completion.

Dr. Farquharson's new store building on Gleichen street is rapidly nearing completion, and the work of lathing the interior is being proceeded with.

Jas. Allen appeared before F. C. Vigar, J.P., on Tuesday evening charged with selling whisky to an Indian, Billy Mayfield, and was given a fine of \$150 or the option of three months in jail at hard labor, and the Indian was given \$50 or two months. It is about time some of our whitemen learned that it does not pay to carry on this business with the Indians.

The work of excavating for E. Griesbach's new theatre was started on Tuesday, and the work of construction will be rushed to completion.

The first annual picnic of the Queenstown Local, No. 100, of the United Farmers of Alberta, is to be held on Monday, July 4th, near the ferry on Bow River, at the South Camp old mission. A good program will be provided, including a speech by one of the leading members of the Farmers' Union. Races and games will also be indulged in. All farmers are invited to bring their families and pass a pleasant day.

The gift of the saw and hammer continue to denote that Gleichen is growing rapidly. The saw and hammer are the symbols of the building industry, and the fact that they are so prominent in the town's development is a sign of progress.

Dr. Ross held a coroner's enquiry Tuesday evening into the cause of the death of F. H. Gibbons, who was killed by a freight train below Cluny on the track a week ago. Conductor O. Beauregard, Engineer G. W. Embree and Fireman C. Carter were examined, and a verdict given of accidental death and no blame attached to any person for the accident. The evidence amounted to the same as the report in The Call last issue. The engineer stated the train was running at a rate of about 40 miles an hour and was rounding a curve on the down grade, when he observed an object on the track about 50 feet ahead. He at once put on the automatic air breaks, but the full train passed over the body before he could stop it, when the crew went back and removed the body from the track.

The Gleichen Horse Repository

Sale and Feed

Up-to-date Accommodation for every class of Horse.

Special Terms for Steady Boarders

Loose Boxes with Earth or Plank Floor as desired

Special Boxes and Accommodation for Stallions

GOOD CORRALS

Auction Sale of HORSES, CATTLE, and FARM IMPLEMENTS will be held in the CORRALS

on the Second and Last SATURDAY of Each Month

All Entries for Sale should be made One Week in Advance

H. WEST

F. H. Blackburn's new brick store on Third Ave. will soon be ready for occupation.

Henry Parquette, a French-Canadian, who recently arrived from Montreal, was taken in by Corporal Tibateau Monday owing to his peculiar action, and has since been judged insane, and will be taken to an asylum.

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GLEICHEN, ALTA.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT ALL BRANCHES

DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS sold, and money transferred by telegraph or letter.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Canada and in foreign countries.

FOREIGN BUSINESS. Cheques and drafts on the United States, Great Britain and other foreign countries bought and sold. 123

GLEICHEN BRANCH. W. R. McKIE, Manager

Bow Valley Real Estate Bureau

Our Business is to BUY and SELL Real Estate in every Portion of the Bow Valley

A RARE SNAP!

FOR SALE: A CORNER BLOCK

The Best Site in Gleichen for

HOTEL, BANK, BUSINESS BLOCK, &c.

Full Particulars on Application.

List Your Property with Us whatever it may be

T. FAWCETT ROWE, Manager,
CALL BLOCK, GLEICHEN.

CHEAP LAND

I HAVE

15 QUARTER SECTIONS

Of the BEST SELECTED LAND in the
Dead Horse Lake District
FOR SALE

At \$14 per acre. Terms: \$4 and \$5 per acre
Cash. Balance to be paid in 9 equal payments
at 6 p.c.

Inferior Land in this district is Selling at \$16
and \$18 per acre; so get some of this while it
is on the Market.

G. H. GOODERHAM,

LOCAL HOUSE MEETS

HON. A. L. SIFTON ACCEPTS THE PREMIERSHIP

A Resolution of Condolence on the Death of King Edward was Passed Unanimously—The Session Lasted but a Brief Half Hour, when the House was Formally Prorogued by Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea.

Edmonton.—The first Alberta legislature to meet during the reign of King George V. met and prorogued all in the space of half an hour, and yet in that short half-hour much was done.

It was known in the forenoon that Premier Rutherford had resigned and that Hon. A. L. Sifton was to take his place. Also that Agriculture-General Cross, Minister of Agriculture, had placed their resignations in the hands of the lieutenant-governor, who had, however, refused to accept them, but had referred them to the new premier.

The crowd, therefore, gathered early and by 3 o'clock the legislative chambers were well filled. All the members of the legislature were on hand at 3.30 o'clock and in groups of two and three, they swore allegiance to the new king, the oath being administered by Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea, who was on hand and waiting in the speaker's room for the purpose.

Soon after the house opened with Rutherford, Cross, Marshall and Lessard in the cabinet seats. As Speaker Fisher read the opening prayer, it was noticed that they had been changed, and instead of referring to King Edward, they read, "Our Most Gracious Lord, King George, Our Gracious Queen, Mary, the Prince of Wales and Alexandra the Queen-Mother."

Following the prayers came the first business of the day which was the passing of a message of condolence to the new king at the death of his father. In a voice, vibrant with emotion, the ex-premier moved the resolution: "It was only a few days since the country heard with deep regret of the death of the sovereign."

"The intimation came suddenly. His illness lasted only a few days before God's finger touched him and he slept," said Dr. Rutherford. He then went on to make references to the life of the late king and concluded by saying that loyal Canada lamented his untimely demise and recognized the loss she had sustained in his death.

R. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition, seconded the resolution in a speech, which, although not long, was even more eulogistic than that of Rutherford.

"He was old in years before he began to reign, but young in all the attributes which go to make a constitutional sovereign," he said. "He will be remembered as one who made the bonds of freedom wider, yet tighter, as his watchword and in fact, as the great sovereign of the world."

The resolution was then passed unanimously. It was couched in the same words as that presented by the English house of commons.

Immediately following this the sergeant-at-arms announced the lieutenant-governor, unattended and dressed only in civilian clothes. His honor entered and from the speaker's chair read the following proclamation:

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly, I have to announce to you that the resignation of Premier Rutherford has been accepted by me, and I have called on the Hon. A. L. Sifton to form a government and he has assumed that responsibility and has been sworn in as president of the executive council. It is my will that Premier Sifton shall submit the personnel of his cabinet and his policy to the members of this legislative assembly for ratification at an early date. Notice of which will be given you.

"In the meantime it is my will that this meeting of the legislative assembly be prorogued, and I do declare it duly and formally prorogued. In discharging you from further attendance I would assure you of my good wishes for the health and welfare of you all the proclamation was read the house rose and it was all over.

Premier Sifton, who had been an interested spectator all through, left with the lieutenant-governor.

Free Trade League

Winnipeg.—A meeting was held recently for the purpose of forming a Canadian branch of the International Free Trade League. On the opening of the meeting several interesting reports were read from the organizers of the league in Britain and elsewhere. Several short addresses were made and the purposes of the league outlined.

A provisional advisory committee composed of T. D. Robinson, Roderick Mackenzie and R. L. Richardson, with J. A. Stevenson and Robert L. Scott as joint secretaries pro tem, was appointed to prepare definite plans for organization and propaganda. It was decided to hold the next meeting June 7 when this committee will report. A hall will be engaged.

\$50,000,000 Offer for C. N. R.

Montreal.—The statement is made in financial circles that William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, and D. D. Mann, vice-president, have refused the sum of \$50,000,000 for their common stock in that corporation, and that the president is quoted as saying that he would not part with it for \$100,000,000.

Ship Gold to Canada

New York.—The National Park Bank engaged \$550,000 in gold recently for shipment to Canada, and the National Bank of Commerce \$300,000, bringing the total shipment of gold to the Dominion since the beginning of the week up to \$1,150,000.

Organizing the Navy

London.—Lieut. Engineer P. C. W. Howe, of the admiralty, is being loaned to the Canadian government for service on the headquarters staff at Ottawa in connection with the organization of the Canadian navy.

CANADA FIFTH

Only Four Countries in the World Produce More Wheat Than the Dominion

Ottawa.—A statement prepared by the census and statistics branch of the department of agriculture shows that among wheat producing countries of the world Canada now ranks fifth. In 1908 Canada ranked tenth. Last year the wheat production in Canada is given as 168,744,000 bushels, as compared with 112,434,000 bushels in 1908. Last year the wheat production by countries was as follows: Russia, 786,472,363 bushels; United States, 713,236,923 bushels; France, 301,050,000 bushels; British India, 253,592,377 bushels; Canada, 168,744,000 bushels; Italy, 155,711,230 bushels; Spain, 144,511,581 bushels; Germany, 138,399,277 bushels; Hungary, 125,383,287 bushels; Australia, 92,328,514 bushels; Great Britain and Ireland, 84,525,212 bushels. In 1908 the order of precedence in respect to production was as follows: United States, Russia, France, British India, Hungary, Argentina, Italy, Germany, Canada and Australia.

Edison Hints at New Force

East Orange, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, has suggested the possibilities of the discovery and development of a new power, "another method of utilizing the atoms or molecules besides the thing we call electricity," he said. But in the meantime, he declared that the use of electricity as a motive power is gradually widening and being better realized.

What the new power may be the great inventor did not undertake to say. Its discovery, as he suggested, will likely be by accident, probably through one of the five human senses, as radium and the X-ray were found through the sense of sight.

While Edison discussed a new force other than electricity merely as a possibility, he discusses it in a most interesting manner.

"I took dinner on one occasion with an eminent professor of the University of Berlin," he said, "and I moved my forefinger at him and asked him what he reported to me. He couldn't tell. There is one form of motion that we do not comprehend. So it is there may be discovered a new power which we can convert into use, but I cannot say what it will be."

To Survey Water Route

Ottawa.—A survey is to be immediately commenced to ascertain the possibility of making a navigable route between Edmonton and Winnipeg by way of the North Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg. Exploration has reported to a six-foot waterway can be established on this route at a comparatively low cost with few locks as the river has a deep and broad channel for nearly the whole distance.

A vote of \$10,000 was made by parliament last session to defray the cost of a survey. The survey will be made under the direction of Lieut. B. B. Bolyard, who was one of the sub-chiefs of the Geological Survey and will carry on surveying operations on as many sections of the route. It is expected that the work will be finished this summer.

Urges Military Training

Toronto.—In the presence of 10,000 persons, General French recently unveiled a costly monument to the patriots who died in the Canadian war in South Africa. The South Africans present decorated the monument with flowers. General French was introduced by Lieutenant Governor Gibson and was given an enthusiastic reception. He spoke warmly of the service of the Canadians in South Africa, saying it showed an enormous fund of patriotism. He said that when the time arose to emulate the deeds of the dead heroes, thousands would be willing to defend their country but they must be prepared. Men should go in for military training and become good rifle shots.

Premier Whitney also spoke.

Canadians Slow to Enter

Ottawa.—In spite of the active future which the engineering branch of the naval service opens up for young Canadians, not one Canadian has been received for admission into that branch of the navy and very few applications have been received from boys to enter the executive branch. The pay of the engineering branch will be good, being fixed as follows: Engineer sub-lieutenant, \$3 per day; engineer lieutenant, \$4 to \$5.00; engineer command, \$7.50 to \$9 per day. A preliminary course at the naval college is to be established will be necessary before a sub-lieutenant can qualify.

A New Elevator System Planned

Winnipeg.—The Manitoba Elevator commissioners took the oath of office recently before Chief Justice Mathers, and have held their first session. They have opened offices and are now prepared to receive communications. They are proceeding immediately to the establishment of a public-owned system of elevators, and preparatory to that the commissioners will make an investigation of the conditions and requirements at the various points throughout the province. The members will go out separately and will hold no formal sessions at present.

Col. Kirkpatrick in Australia

Melbourne.—Colonel Kirkpatrick, Canadian, who has been appointed inspector-general of the Australian forces, has arrived from India. There is a general desire that his term of office should be a success. He has created an excellent impression during a recent visit.

New Directors of Hudson Bay Co.

London.—It is stated that the new directors of the Hudson Bay company will be representatives of J. F. Macdonald, Mr. Hurlstone, managing director of Harrod's stores, and possibly a well known financier.

Labor Deputy in Regina

Ottawa, Ont.—F. A. Ackland, deputy minister of labor, leaves here for Regina where he will endeavor to bring about a settlement of labor difficulties which have arisen in connection with building trades at that city.

COST OF COMMODITIES

PRICES ARE NOW HIGHER THAN FOR A DECADE

Government Inquiry Elicits the Information that the Cost of Living was Higher in 1908-1909 Than for Any Time in the Previous Twenty Years—Statistics of Trade Disputes and Industrial Accidents.

Ottawa.—The May number of the Gazette contains additional results of inquiry being conducted by the department as to the price of commodities and cost of living, cost of hides, tallow, leathers, and boots are particularly dealt with. The figures produced show that the prices of the above-mentioned commodities were higher in 1908-9 than at any time in the previous twenty years. Compared with prices for decade 1890-99 inclusive, was approximately 45 per cent; more noteworthy in recent years has been an exceedingly rapid advance of cow hides and calf skins during the past year which has affected the price of boots and shoes.

There were sixteen trade disputes in progress in Canada during April, affecting 123 firms and caused a loss of 49,110 working days.

Eight of the disputes were terminated by negotiations by parties concerned and one by reference to a board of arbitration under the industrial disputes act. In the remaining case the places of the strikers were occupied by industrial accidents occurred to 430 individual workmen in Canada, of which 94 were fatal and 246 resulted in serious injury. Railway service heads the list with sixteen killed and 40 injured, and lumbering industry comes second with 16 killed and 11 injured.

Celebrated Scientist Dead

Berlin.—Prof. Koch, the celebrated scientist, is dead. He became distinguished as an investigator of micro-organisms, but probably gained most renown as the discoverer of the bacilli of tuberculosis and cholera. He was graduated in 1886 from the University of Goettingen, and while a practitioner at Wallstein began his researches in bacteriology. His first writings, covering investigations of anthrax and the etiology of treating infective diseases marked an epoch in medicine, and placed bacteriology on a scientific basis.

It was in 1882 that Prof. Koch first announced his discovery of the bacilli of tuberculosis. The following year he was sent by the German government to India and Egypt to study cholera and the discovery of the comma bacillus, the presence of which is regarded as an infallible test in diagnosing Asiatic cholera. In 1890, at the meeting of the International Medical Congress, Prof. Koch announced the discovery of a specific anti-tubercular agent, but while his announcement was generally accepted, it was not until 1904 that it was officially recognized.

Prof. Koch received decorations from the German and French governments for his discoveries. He attended the International Tuberculosis Conference in Philadelphia in 1908.

Equalizes Rates to the West

Regina, Sask.—The board of trade will present four resolutions at the convention of associated boards of trade of Canada. The first calls for the establishment of freight rates between the head of the lakes and western points so as to place all points on equal basis.

The second asks for the early filling of a vacancy on the railway commission by a western member. The third deals with establishment of a bureau to supply the demand for agricultural labor and further asks for enquiry into the Canada Cement company, limited, to ascertain whether or not combination in restriction of trade exists whereby the price of cement has been unduly enhanced.

Four Corners Sealing Treaty

Victoria, B.C.—Negotiations for a sealing treaty between the United States, Canada, Russia and Japan are reported here to be practically completed.

Information received here is that the United States will compensate Victoria sealing schooner owners and Canada will receive a percentage of profit from the Pribyloff seal herds. Under the treaty Pelagic sealing will be stopped in the North Pacific Ocean for a long term of years, and the interested nations will enact laws making it an offence for a vessel to be cleared for sealing. The United States did this many years.

Will Examine the Hudson Bay Route

Ottawa.—Earl Grey expects to go to Winnipeg in July and from there over the proposed Hudson Bay railway to Fort Churchill. At Fort Churchill he contemplates boarding a government steamer to be taken through Hudson Straits and home via the Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence. To Fort Churchill he will be escorted by a detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Changing Liquor Law of Quebec

Quebec.—The Government introduced a bill in the legislature recently amending the liquor law. All bars at which intoxicants are sold, must close at 11 p.m. every week-day, with the exception of Saturday, when the closing hour is 7 p.m. The present closing hour is midnight. The curtailment of the hour is the result of a crusade inaugurated by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal.

Preparing to Start \$5,000,000 Contract

Calgary.—Mr. Grant Smith, of Spokane, one of the largest contractors in the northwest, who has been awarded the contract for constructing the C. P. R.'s new \$5,000,000 irrigation work in the irrigation block to the east of the city, has arrived in Calgary to make necessary arrangements, and is registered at the Alberta hotel. Mr. Smith recently completed two contracts in Seattle, one for the construction of a four-foot feed main for the gravity system and the other for a huge trunk sewer system, each of which were jobs costing more than a million.

TRIP TO FAR NORTH

Partly Over the Route of the Proposed Hudson's Bay Railway—A Long Canoe Trip

Ottawa, Ont.—Preparations for Earl Grey's proposed trip to Hudson's Bay and the far north are progressing, and it is expected that they will be completed in the course of a fortnight. It was definitely stated recently that Earl Grey will make his spectacular journey. It is probable that he will go partly over the route which will be taken by the proposed Hudson's Bay railway, but it has been decided, owing to the nature of the country through which the party will travel, and the absence of roads, to make a large part of the trip by canoe.

His excellency has not yet decided exactly what route will be followed. It has been suggested that the party might travel most conveniently to Hudson's Bay by the Missinibi river route, but in all probability he will set out from Pas Mission or from the northern end of Lake Winnipeg and follow the water courses surveyed route to the bay. Owing to the difficulties which will be encountered on the trip, his excellency's party will be a small one, and he will be accompanied by only one A. D. C. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police will provide a small escort.

Were Treated Like Princes

London.—Aylesworth is leaving for the Hague, on what he calls the business side of the Canadian fisheries' tribunal.

He denied the statements that Canada's representatives had been slighted in connection with the King's funeral. He said: "We were treated like princes. Indeed, nothing could have been more courteous than the way we were considered."

Referring to the remarkable change in the general English official and unofficial attitude to Canada, Aylesworth added:

"Dominions overseas nowadays are listened to and considered in a way they never were in the old days. Perhaps we are more worthy of consideration than we used to be. Young nations are very different from young colonies. As for the colonial office, I have nothing but kind words to say of its officials."

Do Not Keep Hold of the Boys

Washington.—Seventy-five per cent. of all boys over 16 years of age in the United States are lost to the church and make no professions of faith.

This statement by E. C. Foster, of Detroit, in one of the workers' conferences recently, which followed the World's Sunday School convention, astonished the Sunday school workers from all parts of the earth.

"That is the most astounding statement I have heard in this country," exclaimed an English delegate.

"There must be something radically wrong in the system which permits so many of our boys to be lost to the church," he would make calculation after calculation, and experience.

delegates in the meeting agreed with him.

Labor Man to Sit in Imperial House

Ottawa, Ont.—If a special committee reports favorably on the plea suggested in a London dispatch recently to have a Canadian labor representative in the British parliament, the International labor men of Canada will provide a constituency, select a candidate, raise money, necessary and send him to London. They would do this with the end in view of having Canadian representatives in the British house so that when questions pertaining to immigration and other matters affecting Canada come up they would have some one there to deal with them authoritatively. This was the statement made last night by official labor men.

Following the Example of Canada

Ottawa.—Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of mines and Dr. W. Brock, director of the Geological service, have been visiting some of the eastern cities of the United States, including Washington. The United States government has recently decided to establish a bureau of mines distinct from its geological survey, thus following the example of Canada. In the United States the department were of opinion that a conference between the two governments would result in the use of similar forms, thus facilitating the exchange of information and statistics between the United States and the Canadian department.

Compensation to Injured Workmen

Ottawa.—Minister of Labor King is expected to make a statement in response to the complaint of the Bricklayers' Union regarding compensation to injured workmen on government contracts. The minister points out that sometimes the contractors are evidently trying to evade the judgments of the courts and he says that where it is found that contractors do not recognize the just claims of their workmen, the government will take a hand in the matter by refusing to fund to consider tenders from them on any government work.

Mobs on the Rampage Again

Changsha.—A messenger who has arrived here from Yi Yang reports that a hundred houses have been burned by mobs. The officials have fled and the town is at the mercy of the mobs. The telegraph company's wires have been cut and details are lacking. Bands of rioters have advanced along the main road and are moving northward. Several villages have been entirely destroyed.

Graphic Gives Advice

London.—The Daily Graphic hopes that Canada will modify the immigration regulations, and says the Dominion possesses such bounteous resources that the government should do nothing to suggest "dog in the manger" policy.

The Bond of Union

London.—Speaking recently at Linlithgo, Lord Rosebery said the British Empire is united in all its world-wide parts by one bond and the crown was the bond. Take away the crown and the Empire itself falls to pieces and loses its common bond of union.

TO LOWER BARRIERS

MOVE TOWARDS BETTER TRADE RELATIONS

Negotiations are Now Being Carried on Between Canada and European Countries, as well as with the United States—Italy and Belgium May be Placed on the Favored Nation List.

Ottawa.—A courteous reply has been sent to Washington by the Canadian government in response to President Taft's invitation for the opening up of tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States looking to a mutual lowering of the trade barriers between the two countries.

While expressing a willingness to enter into negotiations for better trade conditions which should prove mutually advantageous to both countries, the Canadian government points out that owing to the engagements of the prime minister, Hon. W. S. Fielding, and other members of the cabinet who will be absent from Ottawa during the greater part of the summer there will be little opportunity for the government to take up the question in any active and detailed way until September next.

It is therefore suggested that the matter be left in abeyance until the fall. In the meanwhile, it is believed that the present movement in the United States looking to a lowering of the protective duties on many items entering into the cost of living to the general public will operate to the advantage of Canada in the future tariff bargaining.

Meanwhile, also, it is probable that reciprocal trade arrangements will be made by Canada with Belgium and Italy. Negotiations to this end are now under way in accordance with an announcement made in parliament last session by the Hon. W. S. Fielding.

These two countries are in practically the same position as France with regard to Canadian trade. By the conclusion of the treaty with France last session, the way is clear to negotiate a similar favored nation terms with them.

Negotiations looking to the placing of Belgium and Italy on the Canadian favored nation list in return for the lowest tariff rates against Canadian products are now in progress through the medium of Belgian and Italian consuls general at Montreal.

Any tariff reductions that may ensue as a result of the preferential treatment accorded to either Belgium or Italy will practically be in the nature of reduced customs taxation to the Canadian consumer. As in the case of the treaty with France no home industry need suffer while at the same time Canada has an opportunity of getting access to the important markets of these two countries on the best terms open to any country.

London.—Mrs. Charles Garnett, speaking at a navy mission society meeting, said:

"It is estimated that every mile of railway in the British Isles costs a navvies limb and every tunnel, from thirty to fifty lives. It is worse in Canada, where men die in scores from fever in summer and are buried without anybody knowing it."

"More fatal than fever are the effects of the use of dynamite. In England the fatal effects are bad enough, but fatalities are chiefly caused by the use of German detonators, which do not go off as soon as English detonators. It is impossible to judge the time when German detonators will explode, but this is not the case with English detonators."

"In Canada, the thawing of dynamite before it is used produces appalling results. According to one estimate, the toll of railways now being constructed in Canada, in order that civilization may spread, is two lives per mile."

Alberta Waterway to the Bay

Toronto.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley addressing the Ontario Club said:

"We are considering the waterways system from the Red river to Lake Winnipeg, from the mouth of the Saskatchewan river and thence across the prairies to the foothills of the Rockies, 100 miles west of Edmonton, which will give a direct system of navigation for 500 miles to Winnipeg."

"This system needs two locks which would make it possible to generalize from 60,000 to 80,000 horse power which could be utilized for grinding grain and the manufacture of raw lumber."

"The government is also considering the system of navigation from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay where the vessels can go to England."

The Regulations for Cadets' Prize

Ottawa.—The particulars regarding the Governor-General's challenge shield for cadets have been announced. It goes to the municipality of over 5,000 inhabitants which had the largest number of cadets in proportion to its population on May 24 last. The shield will be held by that cadet corps of the winning city, town or county, which upon inspection by the district officer commanding, or other selected military officer, shall show the greatest proficiency in military drill, and rifle shooting. The design was drawn, it is understood, by Lieut. General Baden Powell. The returns are now being received by the district officers commanding and it is expected that the results will be announced next week.

Grant to Bernier

Ottawa, Ont.—Commander J. E. Bernier, of the government steamer Arctic, who is to proceed again to the northern regions during the present year, has purchased from the government a parcel of unsurveyed land of 900 acres, which he has named Bernier, at Pond Inlet, Baffin Island.

The minister in recognition of his services in connection with the Arctic expedition the land he granted Commander Bernier for one dollar. The commander of the Arctic has purchased from Robert K. Innes, of Dundee, Scotland, the premises known as the Ponds Bay fishing station for \$500.

HELPING THE OUTCASTS.

The Salvation Army's Work Among London's Poor.

The London Embankment used to be a standing disgrace to the City of Empire. Every evening swarms of wretched, homeless beings, mere animal bundles of tattered rags, flocked to the riverside, and took up their places in all weathers on the cheerless benches or on the hard pavements, wherever a bridge or wall gave some little shelter, to rest their poor, aching limbs until dawn brought in another day of misery and hunger and ceaseless, weary wandering.

Now you may patrol the Embankment the live-long night and never an outcast shall you see after twelve o'clock. How has the change been effected? Be at the arch under Waterloo Bridge at any evening between, say, half-past ten and a quarter to midnight and you shall see.

First you will notice, coming from all quarters, across the bridges and down the side streets, an ever-swelling stream of strange, limping, huddled-up creatures, shuffling along in the glare of the curving lines of lamps. They are all cruelly alike; they all move with the same curious, shambling gait; they are all footsore; they all limp painfully; they all are hunched up, with their heads bowed and their knees bent; they all either hug themselves in an effort to keep their buttonless coats about them or have their hands thrust deep in their trousers' pockets.

They are strangely solitary, these sorry wrecks on the sea of life; they never seem to strike up acquaintance with one another; never seem to speak. So they shamble along singly, silently, each a separate unit in a legion hundreds strong that slowly converges on one point—the group of Salvation Army officers under the bridge. Each, as he comes up, makes a furrow in the ticket held out for him and then shuffles off westward with anxious haste.

Every night 850 such tickets are given out at this one spot by the Salvation Army; at other points in London nearly 3,000 more are distributed; and, in addition, the Church Army deals with some hundreds of outcasts each evening.

The Salvation Army tickets given out on the Embankment admit the holder to the shelter in Westminster, a four-storied building at the corner of Great Peter street and St. Ann street, a modern factory specially adapted to its new use.

The homeless line up in a double queue, and as each man is admitted his ticket is collected, and he is given an iron spoon, and passes on through a large entrance lobby into a long hall, down each side of which, in the treble tables, at the tables a group of white-aproned attendants, helped by "shelters," are busy ladling steaming-hot pea-soup into enamelled bowls, or cutting up enormous loaves of good bread.

Each of the poor wanderers as he passes along is given a generous pint of pea-soup, and a slice of bread, and then he makes his way to the night-rooms overhead.

On the ground floor, across the other side of the entrance lobby, is a large wash-house; in the centre, a huge open boiler, under which a fire is kept up all night; round three sides shelves furnished with enamel basins, and, on the fourth side, a row of roller towels. Soap is provided to each basin, and here the men may wash themselves or their clothes at any time.

All night long in the night-rooms there is a strange, restless unease, a shifting of positions, a coming and going, an unquiet moving about, until the general reveille at 5.30.

No task has to be performed. The bulk of the inmates are reduced to such a pitiable plight that they are utterly unfit for work of even the slightest. And the aim of the Salvation Army is simply to do for one's fellowmen as much as the tender-hearted do for any poor, starving cat or stray dog.

They purposely refrain from importing into the work any savor of proselytizing. From the moment the outcast gets his ticket of admission until he leaves again next morning, he is interfered with by none, addressed by none unless he invites it. At the same time, the officials keep an eye on their guests to give a helping hand to the man that is down, to stretch out a saving arm to the man who is sinking.

Safety From Lightning.

Lecturing lately to an audience of engineers, Sir Oliver Lodge accused the omission of protection from lightning. Sir Oliver stated that the problem consisted in finding the best method of dissipating the enormous energy of the flash, but that it was not wise to get rid of the energy too quickly. A thin iron wire is considered the best lightning conductor from the electrical point of view, but it is almost impossible to protect a building from lightning unless it is completely enveloped in a metal cage. It is by no means true that a building is safe when provided with a conductor reaching up to the tallest part of the building.

King Edward's Hobbies.

The King has a weakness for walking-sticks, but a writer in "Woman at Home" tells of another collection in His Majesty's possession which will have a unique interest in the future. This consists of relics gathered together from every war in which British soldiers have fought since the early days of Queen Victoria. The King has also a quaint assortment of the programs of every opera, play, and concert which he has attended since he came to years of discretion.

Condemns Laborites.

Speaking at a luncheon in New Zealand, the New South Wales Premier said that several large strikes in his state had been due to men with fluent tongues and foreheads of brass. The action taken by the New South Wales Government in fearlessly condemning the leaders to heavy penalties would ensure that there would be no further attempt for 20 years to govern the country by mob rule and disorder.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson X.—Second Quarter, For June 5, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xiv, 22-36. Memory Verses, 26, 27—Golden Text, Matt. xiv, 33—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

It was a time of expectation, on the part of some, of the coming of Elijah or the prophet like unto Moses (Deut. xviii) or the Messiah; hence the different thoughts and sayings of people concerning John and Jesus. Some who had seen this latest miracle said, "This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world" (John vi, 14). When Jesus, therefore, perceived that they would come and take Him by force to make Him a king He constrained His disciples to get into a ship and go before Him across the sea, while He sent the multitudes away, and He went alone into a mountain to commune with His Father, no doubt about many things. He felt free to talk with His Father at any time, in any place and about everything. Heaven and the Father were more real to Him than all the places and people on earth. He could say as none other ever could, "I came down from heaven;" "I go to prepare a place for you."

Dr. G. H. FARQUHARSON

Physician
and
Surgeon.....

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

J. T. MALCOLM HUGHES

M.B., B.C., V.S. (London)

VETERINARY
SURGEON.....

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HARDWICK BROTHERS,

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Owners of all cattle brands:
right | left | right | left
Horse branded D H

PEOPLES' CAFE

We Serve the
Best Meal
In Town

Larkin & Larkin

CHURCH NOTICES

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
1st Sunday—Morning Service 7:30 p.m.
2nd Sunday—Morning Service 7:30 p.m.
3rd Sunday—Morning Service 7:30 p.m.
4th Sunday—Holy Communion Service 11 a.m.
5th Sunday—Morning Service 7:30 p.m.
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31st Sunday—Morning Service 7:30 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
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THE GLEICHEN CALL—

Published Every Thursday in the heart of a Wonderfully Rich Rangeland and
Farming District.

Subscription, \$1.70 a Year; Foreign countries, \$2.00.
Exchange added as above on checks.

Local Advertising 10 cents a line for first insertion and 5 cents a line for each subsequent line.
10-15 lines for 1 week. Local 20 cents a line. After 2 weeks 15 cents a line. And when
advertisements are inserted in three insertions for \$1.00. Display ads. per column 10
per month. Charges double from the office, advertisement week number.

W. PARK BRASS, Publisher and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, June 2, 1910

Want Justice Not Charity!

It would seem that too many have not considered the rangeland industry of this province in as favorable a light as it should be, and the term "The Pasturing Industry" has become altogether too familiar. In fact, already many new that it will not do to allow the rancher to "pass," if for no other reason than that the farmer cannot do without him.

The article appearing in The Call, a few weeks ago has been given a wide circulation, and copies of the paper containing it have been sent to all the prominent cattle men in this province, and now we find articles along the same lines in all our leading contemporaries, and we quote here a portion of an editorial appearing in the Calgary Morning Herald.

"The grievances seem that the authorities believe that the entire province of Alberta is either agricultural land or that it soon will be, and the sooner the better. But that is a mistake. Not only are there large areas of land which may be described as grazing lands, but there are smaller areas throughout the province which are good for grazing and that alone. It is necessary to acknowledge that fact and it is well for Alberta that that is the case.

The regulations respecting the grazing lands provide that the government can cancel a lease upon two years notice. That really means that that is the length of the lease. That is not a business regulation at all. So rancher can organize a ranch less than four or five years. No rancher can be expected to go into a business of raising a business which is such a suspended sword hanging over his head.

The regulations which bring ranching directly inside of the local improvement regulations is quite as objectionable. The rancher is sought in against his will and may be taxed out of business for road which he does not use and does not want. The rancher is not asking or charity but he is asked for justice. A farmer owing his land which is improved by the road, could not pay a tax of five cents an acre, which is very moderate, but the rancher upon leased grazing land will be driven out of business by a tax of that amount.

The rangeland industry is a very important one, and should be encouraged. It will not be driven out of the province. The cattle industry cannot exist except by the ranch. The ranch is the only valuable for cattle, and should be protected. We had to import live into this country as it is, though we are forced to do, unless the government will protect the ranch.

It would not be difficult to divide the country into rangeland, agricultural land, to give the rancher a materially long lease and to tax him in proportion as the land is worth or the revenue it produces.

Where the Profits Lie.

The market situation as it presents itself at present calls for the farmer to get out state and pencil and figure on his profits. Last fall when the granaries were full, what was selling at 80 cents per bushel and oats at 22 cents. The winter months saw very little improvement in the price and farmers refused to haul their grain to the elevator. Elevators to-day are offering 78 cents per bushel for wheat and 19 cents for oats. This is not enough and it is cause for disappointment. There is believed to be a large quantity of grain in the country. In view of this fact and the approach of another harvest there is small likelihood that the grain market will reach a very high level this year. Let the farmer turn to the live stock markets. Cattle are selling at 5 cents per pound on the hoof and legs at 9 to 10 cents. Live stock buyers are pouring in country and cannot get nearly all the cattle they want. The demand for the home and foreign markets. The world must have beef, and cattle is necessary in the railroad country on the prairies and in the lumber and mining camps of British Columbia and the Yukon. Experts in the live stock market are alarmed over the situation. They are not prejudiced when they say that the market has gotten beyond the stage of fluctuation. The profits on the farm are in the live stock end of it and it is to the farmers to dig in without fear of being caught on the proverbial bullwhisk. While they have whip hand they should use.

Cattle Will Sell Higher.

"It is always wise to walk when the crowd begins to run," goes the old saw, but it is a good policy to run if one is a little ahead of the mob and can beat them to the goal. A case in point is the cattle business. Unless one has travelled up and down this country and seen it from conditions in every district he has no idea of the extent to which farmers have gone out of raising and finishing cattle for market. They have become disgusted with the business and are now and then turned by buyers, railroad men, stockmen and wholesale dealers. They checked the business, stopped working for the "best turf" and pinned their faith to cereal production. Now a reaction is at hand and those not too prejudiced against the live stock are preparing to profit from it. The situation that within the next two or three years sweeping improvements will be effected in transporting to market and the selling of live stock and that these changes will open a new era for the man who is prepared to go ahead and produce them. Great co-operations have been suggested for years for certain reforms in our marketing methods and those reforms will come. Cattle will be cheap again—pork always will be—but it will be some time yet before the live stock scarcity is made up, and in the meantime what are you going to do about it?—Advocate.

The reason why some towns grow is because there are men of push and energy in them, who are not afraid to spend their time and energy to build the town. They erect substantial buildings, organize stock companies, and establish factories, secure railroads, work for public improvements, and use all in their power to induce people to locate in their city. They write about them in every paper, they send circulars and newspapers to all whom they think they can get to visit the city. When anyone visits them they treat him so kindly that he falls in love with them and their city at once. It is enterprise, and everyone pulling together that makes a progressive town and don't let that fact escape your memory.—Ex.

STALLIONS FOR SERVICE

The Prize-Winning Clydesdale

MOUNT CLIFTON

(Imp.) (6007) [12181]

Will stand for the Season of 1910.

His own Stallion, See 22, T. 22, R. 23.

Mosses Clifton is considered by competent judges to be one of the Best Horses ever imported to Canada, and has been a prize-winner wherever shown. As a two-year-old he was entered at eight of the "larger" fairs in Scotland, and took Six First Prizes and Two Second. He is a beautiful bay in color, weighs about 1500 lbs., with splint did feet and legs, and moves like a hackney.

Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion.

The Pedigree of the Stallion

MOUNT CLIFTON (Imp.) (12181)

Bred, Clydesdale, color, bay, marks, white legs; foaled in the year 1904, has been examined in the department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton this 21st day of March, 1910.

(Signed)

GEO. HARCOURT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The Trading Stallion

BRUCE BRINO

(1008)

American Trading Register to

Captain Brino 2074. Will stand

at BRUCE'S BARN until May 21

and after that date at his own stable.

CERTIFICATE—

The Pedigree of the Trading Stallion

BRUCE BRINO (1008)

color, bay; foaled in the year 1905. Has been examined in the department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

(Signed)

GEO. HARCOURT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

TERMS OF APPLICATION.

Whichever disposing of mares before

calling time will be held responsible

whether in fact or not. A

sentiment to mares at Owner's

Any Mares left with the Proprietor will be carefully taken to be

H. S. SCOTT,

PROPRIETOR,

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

C. J. BRAY

COME

AND VISIT

OUR

NEW FURNITURE

STORE

WITH THE

BEST

ASSORTMENT

IN TOWN

C. J. BRAY

HARDWARE AND FURNITURE

SO YEARS

EXPERIENCE

TRADE MARKS

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The BLACK BAG

By Louis Joseph Vance

Copyright, 1906, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XVII.

CONTRADICTION to the hopeful prognosis of Captain Stryker, his unaccustomed passenger was not better when, after a period of oblivious rest induced in duration, he awoke. His subsequent assumption of listless resignation, of passive acquiescence in the dictates of his destiny, was purely deceptive—thin ice of despair over profound depths of exasperated rebellion. Overhead on the deck a heavy thumping of hurrying feet awoke him to keener perceptions.

Judging from the incessant rolling and pitching of the brigantine, the crashing thunder of seas upon her sides, the eddies shrieking of the gale, as well as from the chorused groans and plaints of each individual bolt and timber in the frail fabric that housed his fortunes, the wind had strengthened materially during his hours of forgetfulness, however many the latter might have been.

A wild night, certainly. Probably by that time the little vessel was in the middle of the North sea, bound for Antwerp.

The first color of resentment ebbing from his thoughts left him rather interested than excited by the prospect. He found that he was neither pleased nor displeased. He presumed that it would be no more difficult to raise money on personal belongings in Antwerp than anywhere else. It has been observed that the first flower of civilization is the rum blossom, the next the conventionalized fear-deeds of the money lender. There would be pawnshops, then, in Antwerp, and Kirkwood was confident that the sale or pledge of his signet ring, scarf-pin, matchbox and cigar case would provide him with money enough for a return to London by third class, at the worst. There—well, all events were on the knees of the gods. He'd squirm out of his troubles somehow. As for the other matter, the Calendar affair, he presumed he was well rid of it—with a sigh of regret. It had been a most enticing mystery, you know, and the woman in the case was extraordinary, to say the least.

The memory of Dorothy Calendar made him sigh again. And he sat up, bumped his head, groped round until his hand fell upon a doorknob, opened the door and looked out in the blinding emptiness of the ship's cabin proper, whose gloomy confines were made visible only by the rays of a dingy and smoky lamp swinging violently in gimbals from a deck beam. Kirkwood's clothing, now rough dried and warped wretchedly out of shape, had been thrown carelessly on a transom near the door. He got up, collected them and, returning to his berth, dressed at leisure, thinking heavily, disgruntled—in a humor as evil as the after-taste of bad brandy in his mouth. He had slept away some eighteen or twenty hours. He felt stronger now and bright enough—and enormously hungry into the bargain.

Abstractedly, heedless of the fact that his tobacco would be water soaked and ruined, he fumbled in his pockets for pipe and pouch, thinking to soothe the pangs of hunger against breakfast time. His pockets were empty—every one of them. He assimilated this discovery in patience and cast an eye about the room, to locate, if possible, the missing property. But naught of his was visible. So he rose and began a more painful search.

The cabin was at once tiny, low ceiled and depressingly gloomy. Its furniture consisted entirely in a chair or two, supplementing the transoms and lockers as resting places, and a center table covered with a cloth of turkey red, whose original aggressiveness had been darkly moderated by effusions of liquids, principally black coffee and burnt offerings of grease and tobacco ash. Eight bells sounded, and, from the commotion overhead, the watch changed. A little later the companionway door slammed open and shut, and Captain Stryker fell down, rather than descended, the steps.

Without attention to the American he rolled into the mate's room and roused that personage. Kirkwood heard that the name of the second in command was "Oubs, as well as that he occupied the starboard stateroom aft. After a brief exchange of comment and instruction Mr. "Oubs appeared in the shape of a walking pillar of oilskins, capped by a sou'wester, and went on deck. Stryker, following him out of the stateroom, shed his own oilers in a clammy heap upon the floor, opened a locker, from which he brought forth a bottle and a dirty glass, and, turning toward the table, for the first time became sensible of Kirkwood's presence.

"Ow, there you are, elgh, little bright eyes!" he exclaimed, with surprised animation.

"Good morning, Captain Stryker," said Kirkwood, rising. "I want to tell you—"

But Stryker waved one great red paw impatiently, with the effect of sweeping aside and casting into the discard Kirkwood's intended speech of

thanks. Nor would he hear him further. "Did you 'ave a nice little nap?" he interrupted. "Come up bright an' smilin', elgh? Now I guess—the emphasis made it clear that the captain believed himself to be employing an Americanism, and so successful was he in his own esteem that he could not resist the temptation to improve upon the imitation—"now I guess you're 'bout right ready, bent ye, to bet a drink, sonny?"

"No, thank you," said Kirkwood, smiling tolerantly. "I've got any amount of appetite."

"Aye you, now?" Stryker dropped his mimicry and glanced at the clock. "Breakfast," he announced, "will be served in the myne dinin' saloon at eyght a. m. Passengers is requested not to be lyte at tyble."

Depositing the bottle on the said table, the captain searched until he found another glass for Kirkwood and sat down.

"Do you good," he intimated, pushing the bottle gently over.

"No, thank you," reiterated Kirkwood shortly, a little annoyed.

Stryker seized his own glass, poured out a strong man's dose of the fiery concoction, gulped it down and sighed. Then, with a glance at the American's woe-begone countenance, he filled his pipe.

The fumes of burning shag sharpened the tooth of desire. Kirkwood stood it as long as he could, then surrendered with an "if you've got any more of that tobacco, captain, I'd be glad of a pipe."

An intensely contemplative expression crept into the captain's small blue eyes.

"I only got one other pyper of this 'ere 'baccy," he announced at length. "an' I can't get no more till I gets 'ome. I simply couldn't part with it bunder 'arf a quid."

Kirkwood settled back with a hopeless lift of his shoulders. Abstractedly Stryker puffed the smoke his way until he could endure the deprivation no longer.

"I had about 10 shillings in my pocket when I came aboard, captain, and a few other articles."

"Ow, yes; so you 'ad, now you 'mention it."

Stryker rose, ambled into his room and returned with Kirkwood's possessions and a fresh paper of shag. While the young man was hastily filling, lighting and inhaling the first strangling but delectable whiff the captain solemnly counted into his own palm all the loose change except three large pennies. The latter he shoved over to Kirkwood in company with a miscellaneous assortment of articles, which the American picked up piece by piece and began to bestow about his clothing. When through he sat back, troubled and disgusted. Stryker met his regard blandly.

"Anything I can do?" he inquired, in suave concern.

"Why, there was a black pearl scarf-pin—"

"Why, don't you remember? You gave that to me, 'count of me 'avin' ayved yer life. 'Twas one throwed you that line, you know."

"Oh," commented Kirkwood briefly. The pin had been among the most valuable and cherished of his belongings.

"Yes," nodded the captain in reminiscence. "You don't remember? Like 'twas the brandy single in yer 'ead. You pushes it into my 'ands—almost weepin', you was—an' sez, ses you, 'Stryker, you sez, 'tyke this in triffin' tokin' of my gratitood; I wouldn't hunsit you, you sez, 'by 'offerin' you money, but this I can insist on yer acceptin', an' no refusal,' says you."

"Oh," repeated Kirkwood. "If I for an instant thought you wasn't sober when you done it— But no; you're a gent, if there ever was one, an' I'm not the man to offend you."

"Oh, indeed?"

Captain Stryker thoughtfully measured out a second drink, limited only by the capacity of the tumbler, engulfed it noisily and got up.

"Guess 'll be turnin' in," he volunteered affably, yawning and stretching.

"I was about to ask you to do me a service," began Kirkwood.

"Yes?" with the rising infection of mockery.

Kirkwood quietly produced his cigar case, a gold matchbox, gold cardcase and slipped a signet ring from his finger. "Will you buy these," he asked, "or will you lend me £5 and hold them as security?"

Stryker examined the collection with exaggerated interest strongly tinged with mistrust. "I'll buy 'em," he offered eventually, looking up.

"That's kind of you—"

"Ow, they ain't much use to me, but Bill Stryker's allus willin' to accommodate a friend. Four quid, you said?"

"Five."

"They ain't wuth over four to me."

"Very well. Make it four," Kirkwood assented contemptuously.

The captain swept the articles into one capacious fist, pivoted on one heel at the peril of his neck and lumbered unsteadily off to his room. Pausing at the door, he turned back in inquiry.

"I say, 'ow did you come to get the impression there was a party named Almanek aboard this vessel?"

"Calendar—"

"Aye! He yer own wye," Stryker conceded gracefully.

"There isn't, is there?"

"You 'ard me."

"Then," said Kirkwood sweetly, "I'm sure you wouldn't be interested."

The captain pondered this at leisure. "You seemed pretty keen abash seein' 'im," he remarked conclusively.

"I was."

"Seems to me I did 'ear the nyme sum'w'eres afore." The captain appeared to wrestle with an obscure memory. "Ow!" he triumphed. "I know. 'E was a chap up Manchester

wye. Keeper in a loonatic asylum 'e was. That yer party?"

"No," said Kirkwood wearily. "I didn't know but maybe 'twas. Excuse me. Thought as 'ow maybe you'd escaped from 'is tender care, but, findin' the world cold, chyned yer mind an' wanted to go back."

Without waiting for a reply he lurched into his room and banged the door to. Kirkwood, divided between amusement and irritation, heard him stumbling about for some time, and then a hush fell, grateful enough while



Ow, there you are, elgh, little bright eyes!

It lasted, which was not long, for no sooner did the captain sleep than a penetrating snore added itself unto the cacophony of waves and wind and tortured ship.

(To be Continued.)

BOER GIRL IN CANADA.

Miss Jeanette Van Duyn Here Learning Domestic Economy.

A young woman always optimistic, keen to notice all of an educative nature, and enthusiastic over anything Canadian, and not afraid to show it, is Miss Jeanette C. Van Duyn, the Dutch girl from the Transvaal who is now studying at Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue, and will go to Guelph Agricultural College during the fall term. This young woman represents the pioneer educating influence in the establishing of a system of domestic economy among the agricultural classes of the Dutch in South Africa. She has come to Canada as the special representative of the Agricultural Department of the new Government of the Transvaal.

"Dutch people, the women, especially of the farming classes, are most backward in everything pertaining to household economy," Miss Van Duyn declared. "That is the reason I was sent here. I had read a great deal of what Canada was doing for her agriculturists at Macdonald College and Guelph, so I got my Government to take up the idea, and they commissioned me to study conditions. I will be in this country nearly two years, then I return to the Transvaal to teach what I have learned. My special object will be to organize a system of women's institutes, which seem to be doing so much for the women who live on the farms of Ontario. It is these women of my country who need looking after; for all these years they have been pitifully neglected."

"Am I native Dutch?" she paused to answer the interjection. Then she laughed one of those infectious laughs. "Oh, yes. Call me a Boer. Indeed, when the war ended I could not speak one word of English. But I soon learned that it would be essential to my future; and I was one of the first to learn the tongue. Finally I got along so well that I was used as a translator of important Government documents."

"Canada is so lovely that I cannot realize it at all," she laughed, in answer to a question. "I never saw snow until this winter. And, do you know, when I used to look out of my window in the mornings across the beautiful white fields and far up the ice-covered Ottawa River, all covered with the clear, white crystals, I had to pinch myself to make sure I was not in fairyland. It makes me want to keep on stopping here—for we have nothing that can compare with your scenic beauties. At least I have one firm resolve: The minute I return to my native land my whole ambition will be to start at once to save money for another trip, and soon, to Canada."

Miss Van Duyn is undoubtedly the popular girl of the college term. Save for a slightly noticeable accent, a somewhat broken English, there is little to tell the stranger that this young woman is Dutch. She is now quite Canadianized in views and manners. "Snowshoeing!" It is great. Skating! It is delightful. Her only complaint is that there is so much to learn that she will not be able to master all before her return.

Miss Van Duyn has proved one of the brilliant science students of Macdonald College this term. She has just been appointed by the Ontario Government to go on a lecture tour of the Women's Institute of the Province during June. For a month she will study conditions in the Department of Agriculture in the Parliament buildings, and with the fall term will enter Guelph Agricultural College.

Exactness.

"So your little girl objects to saying 'Now I lay me down to sleep'?"

"Yes; she is a truthful child, and we have been living in a room near an elevated railway in New York where nobody could sleep."—Washington Star.

TO BE BIG GATHERING

PREPARATIONS GOING ON FOR THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church Throughout Canada, But Particularly in Montreal, Are Hard at Work Getting Everything Ready For the Great Assemblage of Prelates in September.

Though it is five months away, preparations are in the making nowadys in Montreal for the most auspicious Catholic religious event which will be held during the second week in September, when the 21st International Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic Church will take place.

Being in a city that always has marked interest for visitors, the event will attract unusual numbers, and, without doubt, the occasion will be marked by the presence of the most notable gathering of church dignitaries that has taken place on this continent up to the present time.

From the Eternal city will come a cardinal legate to represent the most



MOST REV. PAUL BRUCESI.

sovereign pontiff, and besides this prince of the church, it is naturally expected that Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, as well as the papal ambassadors of this country and the United States will be in attendance with archbishops and bishops and hundreds of clergy from all over the United States and Canada.

It will be the first occasion that an international eucharistic congress has been held on this side of the ocean, the scene of previous congresses having taken place in Germany, Italy, France and Rome and other parts of the Old World.

Perhaps no city on the continent is more richly endowed with magnificent church edifices than is the city of Montreal, and the magnificent Church of Notre Dame, reputed to be the largest this side of Mexico, will attract unbounded attention.

Mr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, will see that all the arrangements are perfected for the comfort of the guests. He is one of the most distinguished prelates in the Catholic Church.

Governor of New Zealand.

Sir John Dickson-Poynder, Bart., whose elevation to the peerage, following his appointment to the governorship of New Zealand, has just been announced, is one of the most popular landlords in Wiltshire, where he has large estates and a residence famous for its magnificent gardens. The new peer has won distinction in two spheres. He became Conservative member for the Chippenham division of Wiltshire in 1892, when he was only twenty-six years of age, and held the seat till the last general election. He has always been independent in politics, and left his party when it adopted tariff reform. He is a staunch Free Trader. In 1906 he was returned as a Liberal, but he had no enthusiasm for the budget, and preferred to retire rather than fight. However, his present important appointment proves that the Liberal Government appreciates both his character and capacity. He was at one time in the 3rd Scots Guards, and fought in South Africa with the Wiltshire Yeomanry in 1900, showing conspicuous courage and real talent for leadership. He was considered in his day the most handsome member of the House of Commons.

For the Young Men of London.

Perhaps the most splendid building owned by the Young Men's Christian Association is located in London. The structure, which is now nearing completion, is an up-to-date five-story club house for 10,000 young men, a college and a hotel combined, and is equipped at a cost of \$875,000. There will be gymnasiums, swimming baths, libraries, game rooms and rifle ranges in addition to a vast reception hall, reading and social rooms and restaurant.

Three hundred bed-rooms are designed especially to meet the needs of the large number of young clerks in London whose earnings do not exceed \$4 a week. The rooms will be let at 85 cents a week, with washing and mending thrown in, and the catering will be good and cheap in proportion.

Iron Duke's Retort.

The Duke of Wellington answered an insult with crushing cleverness. When the French King introduced one of his field marshals to Wellington, the marshal turned his back on his former enemy.

Louis Philippe was naturally indignant, and apologized to the duke for such rude behavior. "Pray, forgive him, sir," the Iron Duke said quietly. "I am afraid it was I who taught him to do that in the Peninsula."

Steam.

The temperature of steam at one pound pressure is 216.3. At thirty pounds pressure it is 274.3.

IS MACKENZIE KING IN BOOK?

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Hero Strikingly Like Labor Minister.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel of Canadian life, known in England as "The Canadian Born" and in Canada as "Lady Merton, Colonist," is attracting special attention in Ottawa because the leading characters seem to be drawn from the personal traits and incidents in the career of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor. The probability of this is heightened by the fact that Mr. King met Mrs. Ward when some years ago he had a traveling fellowship from Harvard and was in England. When she visited Canada on a trip that inspired the story Mr. King gave a tea for the eminent writer in Ottawa.

The book is called "Lady Merton, Colonist," in Canada, in compliance with the requirement of the Canadian copyright laws that books written in England bear a different title in Canada. It deals with a trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway of a titled Englishwoman of wealth, a widow, with her brother, a semi-invalid. They travel in a private car, and where the line is blocked she meets a young Canadian, George Anderson, in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has all the physical and mental attributes that a hero should have in a new country and who eventually saves her brother's life.

George Anderson is a westerner. Therein the character bears no similarity to Mr. King, who is from Toronto. Mrs. Ward gives Anderson a pioneer grandfather. Mr. King is a grandson on his mother's side of William Lyon Mackenzie, who led the revolution of 1837.

The hero of the novel is about to run for Parliament, with assurances of success arising from successfully averting for the railway company a strike which would have caused much financial loss and industrial suffering. Mr. King got his foothold for a rapid rise in Canadian public life by settling a serious coal miners' strike in Lethbridge. He was then Deputy Minister of labor, but, of course, Mrs. Ward could not follow the simile that far, as a deputy minister's job is at a desk in Ottawa, and he could never have devoted his time, even in a novel, to conducting a private car party through the adventures to which several hundred pages are devoted.

An English suitor joins the party car at Winnipeg and is told off by Mrs. Ward as a foil for the young Canadian, with whom Lady Merton is beginning to fall in love. As the story of Mr. King's heart is not bare to the public it cannot be said what similarity exists in this part of the story.

The inevitable love test is provided when Mrs. Ward gives George Anderson a thoroughly disreputable father, who is supposed to be dead, but who turns up and robs a train just when the heart theme has reached a crisis point. There is no similarity here to Mr. King, his hand being pressed as to a father, his being an eminent professor of law at Osgoode Hall.

The train robbery in which George Anderson's probate rather is providentially killed shows the stuff Lady Merton is made of, for it serves only to draw her closer to the man she loves. It induces him to withdraw his resignation of a mission of enquiry to England on certain labor and immigration matters. This brings the character back to the Minister of Labor again, for he performed with eminent success special missions to London, India and China on immigration questions and the regulation of the opium trade.

Mrs. Ward's character is endowed with magnetism, agreeable manner, friendship with the Governor-General and an intense spirit of Canadian nationality. Mr. King has all these. George Anderson marries Lady Merton. Mr. King is still a bachelor.

Col. Rogers' Little Joke.

Lt.-Col. S. Maynard Rogers, of the 43rd Rifles, who in the last militia general orders was gassed to the command of the Infantry Brigade, was the hero of one of the best Canadian stories of the South African war, and what is somewhat to the point this story is positively true. Lt.-Col. Rogers went to South Africa in command of the first Canadian contingent. During a brief period of inactivity in the campaign there was a very swell military banquet at Pretoria, at which Col. Rogers found himself seated among a number of officers of Imperial Yeomanry and some of the more select colonial corps. In the conversation at table it transpired that most of the officers at that particular spot, in civil life were professional men—physicians, lawyers, civil engineers, architects, etc. Naturally, when the conversation turned on professional topics and various opinions on all sorts of subjects were expressed, Lt.-Col. Rogers, not being of a particularly silent nature of course had his say; but he carefully steered clear of professional topics and was consequently about the only one present who had not revealed his business. As a matter of fact, he is an undertaker, having succeeded to the extensive business founded by his father, who, Canadians will remember, had charge of the funeral of Sir John A. Macdonald. In course of time some of the Canadian officer's newly-made friends became curious as to his sphere of usefulness in civil life and one of them asked him what profession he belonged to. With characteristic reserve, the gallant colonel replied: "Oh! I follow the medical profession." No one saw the joke, but Col. Rogers admits having had to use considerable adroitness during the ensuing conversation to keep out of some technical discussions which arose among the doctors present.

Rubies Are of Good Quality.

Since last November a strong company has been at work on a property on the 16th and 18th concessions of Ashby, in Benbow county, and it is now said that they have a mine rich in rubies gems. Ruby corundum of the higher grades come for the most part from upper Burma, and Harry McMaster, mining engineer, who examined the property on behalf of the syndicate, states in his report that the formation is identical with that which obtains in the ruby fields of Burma.

A FAMOUS ADMIRAL

Sir Archibald Douglas Is Canada's Senior in the British Navy.

Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, upon whom McGill University is about to confer the degree of LL.D., is Canada's senior representative in the Royal Navy, his distinguished service in which has been a credit to his native country. He was born in Quebec in 1842 in a house on Grand Allee, situated, it is believed, on the line on which Wolfe drew up his army previous to the battle of the Plains of Abraham. His father was George Wells Douglas, a well-known citizen of Quebec in those days. The future admiral was educated at the Quebec High School, and in 1856, being then fourteen years of age, joined as a cadet the "Boscawen," flagship of the North American and West Indies squadron. Just forty-six years later (1902), he returned to Quebec with the North American and West Indies squadron, this time as commander-in-chief. In the interval he had seen much service, and of a very diversified character in various parts of the world. He served with the Naval Brigade up the Congo and Gambia in 1890, commanded the "Seraphis" during the Sudan campaign of 1894, and later commanded the "Edinburgh," "Cambridge," and "Excellent." He was commander-in-chief in the East Indies in 1898 and 1899, and commander-in-chief North American station, 1902 and 1904. He retired from the navy in 1907. In view of the academic honor about to be conferred by McGill it is interesting to know that as captain of H.M.S. "Excellent," Admiral Douglas for several years was in charge of the navy's principal gunnery and torpedo school and did not a little to place the training of the commissioned ranks of the Royal Navy upon a more satisfactory footing. A tribute to Admiral Douglas' interest in the scientific and educational side of his profession was his selection in 1873 to be the director of the Japanese Imperial Naval College. During the three years he held this appointment he had charge of the education of some of the most conspicuous of Japan's naval heroes of the war with China and Russia. In recognition of his services the Mikado conferred upon him the Order of the Rising Sun, First Class. From 1893 to 1895 Admiral Douglas had the honor of serving as Naval A.D.C. to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NEARLY LOST FALCONER.

University President Took the Wrong Section of the Train.

President Falconer of Toronto University was banqueted at Winnipeg recently by the graduates of old "Varsity" and was the guest of the Canadian Club at a luncheon. The day the president arrived in Winnipeg, he decided, however, that there must be some mistake in the dates, while the Winnipeg committees in their turn, who were in charge of the various functions, were panic-stricken that their guests had not arrived and the caterers were hurriedly called to postpone their preparations. The train got in at noon and the president and the committees spent most of the afternoon endeavoring to locate each other.

In these days of immigration rush to the west the C.P.R. express trains generally travel in several sections. President Falconer arrived on the first section and the committees met the second one. While the committees were scouring the C.P.R. depot and the Royal Alexandra Hotel, the doctor, who had given up waiting for a reception committee, was being shaved in the basement. The "Varsity" banquet was that night and a hurried meeting of some of the graduates was called to the office of Janet Fisher, K.C., chairman of the Alumni association. Until Dr. Falconer could be located, it was decided to call off the banquet. In the meantime a well-known "Varsity" old boy was sent out as a sleuth. "Are you sure Dr. Falconer is not registered?" he asked the Royal Alexandra hotel clerk. "I am Dr. Falconer," said a man beside him, "and I am the first someone looking for me." Then followed elaborate explanations.

A Descendant of "Jack Horner."

Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, the wife of the newly appointed Governor-General of the South African Union, is in many respects one of the most remarkable women of the highest official circle in England. In the eyes of the English-speaking youth of South Africa, not the least of this brilliant lady's claims to distinction lies in the fact, that through her father, the late Right Hon. Sir Richard Horner, she is actually a descendant of "Little Jack Horner," of Christmas pie notoriety. This hero of the popular nursery rhyme was a steward of Glastonbury Abbey in 1553, and all visitors to the celebrated fane are shown Jack Horner's tomb, etc., etc. Sir Richard Horner Paget, Mrs. Gladstone's father, who in his younger days was for some years in Canada on service with his regiment, H. M. 66th Foot, was one of the great country squires of England, representing various divisions of his native county, Somersetshire, in the House of Commons from 1865 to 1895. He served for a time in the Salisbury Cabinet and was created a baronet in 1886. Mrs. Gladstone is a handsome and charming woman of the characteristic English type, tall, fair and with a fresh complexion, the latter a result of constant outdoor exercise riding, driving, walking, gardening, etc. She is considered one of the most brilliant conversationalists in English society and is an excellent public speaker, often exercising the latter talent at parochial gatherings, school meetings, etc. She is a gifted pianist and is fond of accompanying her husband, who, having a pleasant and well-trained tenor voice, is often called upon to sing. Her special hobby is gardening, and she is taking a large stock of gardening tools, seeds, etc., to South Africa.

A Valuable Skin.

A fine silver fox skin, nearly black, was brought to Edmonton, Alberta, Feb. 8, ranking as the finest skin shown there in some years. It was purchased by a dealer for \$1,075.

TO REPRESENT CANADA

SIR JAMES GRANT GOES TO CONGRESS FOR SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Prominent Ottawa Physician Will Attend the Convention Which is to Meet in Paris in August—Sir James is President of the Canadian Section—Has Practiced For Half a Century in the Capital.

Sir James Grant, M.D., of Ottawa, has been appointed by the Canadian Government to represent Canada at the third International Congress for School Hygiene, which will meet in Paris in August. Sir James is president of the Canadian branch of the congress, of which His Excellency, Earl Grey, is patron, the vice-presidents being the Ministers of Education of the various provinces and the presidents of Canadian universities. The Canadian branch of the congress was formed last year, and it is expected that it will arouse the public to take a more active interest in school hygiene in this country. The first International Congress was held in Nuremberg in 1904, and the second convened in London in 1907, when over 2,000 delegates attended. This meeting was referred to by the British press as the most important gathering ever held in England. The congress deals with all matters connected with the hygiene of schools, including medical inspection, instruction in hygiene, etc. Practically every country in the world will be represented at the coming congress.



SIR JAMES GRANT, M.D.

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Sir James Grant has been practicing his profession in Ottawa for over half a century and for many years has been one of the most prominent medical men in that district. His contributions to medical periodical literature, including the Canadian Lancet, The Canadian Medical Journal, The British Medical Journal, and The Medical Times and Gazette, London, have been numerous and important. He represented Russell County in House of Commons from 1867-74, and was member for Ottawa City in the same chamber from 1893-95. While in Parliament he introduced the original bill providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

His Greatest Compliment.

"Mr. Orchardson, if I thought that by killing you I could paint a picture like yours, I would stab you to the heart." Such was the remark made by Pellegrini, the famous caricaturist, to the Royal Academician, Sir William Orchardson, who died recently, when, at a private view, he first saw "Hard Hit," the picture of the ruined gambler. "It was," said the artist, "the greatest compliment I could have had." Curiously enough, the model who sat for the ruined gambler was rather fond of cards himself. One day the artist noticed that he looked somewhat depressed. "What is the matter?" he asked. "I was awfully hard hit last night," he answered. "By Jove!" replied the artist, jumping up with delight. "I've got it at last. 'Hard Hit,' of course." And that is how the picture got its name.

A Delicate Situation.

The trouble in the Far East naturally recalls the Boxer rebellion of 1900, and the manner in which Sir Claude MacDonald, Britain's ambassador at Tokio, who was then the British representative at Peking, held the legation. It was a trying situation, but Sir Claude has a knack of getting out of tight corners. He confesses, however, that one of the tightest in which he was in was when he visited the city of Korin, in Nigeria, as inspector under the Niger Company. His attractive personality so impressed

New Lumber Yard at N A M A K A

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Ltd.,

Have Now on Hand a
Complete Stock of Dry Lumber
And all Kinds of
Building Materials
In Grade and Quality there is None Better.
CALL and Get OUR FIGURES Before Buying
Yards at Gleichen, Namaka, and Calgary

The J.C. Ranch Co.

Breeders and Importers of High-Class
Clydesdale MARES and STALLIONS
always FOR SALE at Right Prices.
An Importation of 23 head Just Landed from
Scotland.
The Largest Bunch of Registered Clydesdales in
Alberta to Select from.
All our Show Stock are For Sale
Write for prices direct and save middle-men's profits.
JOHN CLARK, Jr., Manager,
Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS,

You can BUY from Us a
Quantity and any Variety of
SEEDS at Catalogue Prices.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS With Us

For GRASS SEEDS of any kind

The Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd.

W. H. JAMES, Manager

The Men's Store....

Carries a Complete
line of:
Men's Furnishings
Ready Made Clothing
Made to Measure Clothing
Watson's Underwear
W.G. & R. Shirts and Collars
Boots & Shoes
Hats and Caps
Trunks and Valises

F. H. BLACKBOURN,
Gleichen, Alta.

Born—At Cluny on Thursday,
May 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Olms,
a son.
Born—At Cluny, on Tuesday,
May 21th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos.
Maynard, a son.
Messrs Hall and Lord left Satur-
day night on a short visit to friends
in the Okanagan district of British
Columbia.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Read the Revelstoke Sawmill
Company's Namaka advt. in this
issue.

Work on the new Catholic church
is proceeding rapidly and from pre-
sent appearance it will be a very
neat edifice.

Frank Donaghy came in from
Mossleigh and left Monday night
for Ennesmore, Ontario, to visit
his home for a few months.

Dr. R. Agnew, the well-known
Medicine Hat dentist, will spend
a few days in Gleichen, starting
June 1st, when he will be prepared
to do all branches of dentistry
work.

A meeting will be held in the
Larkin Block on Saturday evening
at nine o'clock for the purpose of
forming a gun club. All interested
are invited to attend.

The town fathers have had a new
pump placed in the town well at
the corner of Crawford street and
Fourth avenue, which is proving a
convenience to farmers and others.

Beard & Wade held another very
successful sale at the Gleichen
Horse Repository corral on Satur-
day last and are preparing for an-
other a week from next Saturday.

E. M. Bruce has been appointed
game warden for the Cluny district
by the provincial government, and
states it is his intention to fully en-
force the regulations and will spare
no one.

There will be no service in the
Methodist Church on Sunday morn-
ing next, 5th June owing to the
absence from town of the Methodist
minister. Mr. Lee is at Red Deer
attending the Methodist conference.

After many attempts D. C. Wis-
hart has got a good supply of water
at the Gleichen Livery and Feed
Stables. Jas. Knudson has been
boring for sometime and has suc-
ceeded in getting good water at 108
feet and plenty of it.

The usual monthly meeting of
the local branch of United Farmers
of Alberta will be held at Gleichen
on Saturday next, 4th of June, at 2:
30 p.m., when it is hoped a very
interesting and important business
will be discussed.

Indian Agent J. H. Gooderham
returned Saturday from Banff,
where he was taking advantage of
the springs for rheumatism. He
says he feels much better now, but
still looks far from well. Monday
night he left for Lacombe to pur-
chase some cattle at the sale there.

Acting on behalf of friends in
Ireland John C. Buckley has listed
with H. West three town lots to be
sold at his auction sale at the Horse
Repository on Saturday next, with
H. S. Rendell as auctioneer. He
has already listed a good number
of horses, cows, vehicles, harness,
town lots, etc., and it is expected
many other articles will be listed
between now and the time the sale
comes off.

Soon the new Palace Hotel will
be all complete, including the lat-
est addition, that provides twenty
more bedrooms. It is now easily
the largest and best furnished house
between Calgary and Medicine Hat,
and even in these cities there are
few hotels that surpass it and many
that cannot compare with it. The
concrete sidewalk runs the full
length of the premises is now fin-
ished and adds materially to the
appearance of the place. The hotel
is filled with guests all the time,
and each night beds have to be
arranged in the sample rooms and
parlors. At night when the Palace
is lit up from its own electric light
plant many favorable comments are
heard by the many strangers in town.

While his parents were out of
their room at the Gleichen Hotel
for a short time on Sunday morn-
ing little Johnny McDonald got
playing with some matches and set
fire to a curtain that covered a lot
of clothing hung on the wall. The
little fellow's lusty shouts brought
B. Allen and J. McArthur to his
rescue. When they opened the door
the smoke burst out in clouds,
as the window was up in the room
and a strong wind blowing. Mr.
Allen went in and brought the boy
out and then closed the window. A
crowd by this time gathered and
with wet blankets the fire was ex-
tinguished but not before about
\$250 damage had been done to
clothing, etc. Had the fire got on
a few minutes start it would have
been hard to save the hotel and in
fact the whole town with the heavy
wind blowing. Little Johnny got
his hair singed and was so badly
frightened that he will not play
with matches for sometime to
come.

FORTNIGHTLY AUCTION SALE

A SALE BY AUCTION
Will be Held at the
GLEICHEN
HORSE
REPOSITORY

GLEICHEN, AT 1:30 p.m. ON
SATURDAY

June 11 1910

And will include

25 head of work Horses
and
6 good Milk Cows.

Good Corrals
and Ring

FURTHER ENTRIES ARE
SOLICITED.

EDWARD WADE,
Auctioneer

LANCELOT GILL

Practical Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA.

I can make any kind of a gar-
ment a customer requires.

LADIES' COSTUMES
A SPECIALTY

In which I have had a large ex-
perience in making. Thirty year
experience in U. S. and Europe.

Pressing, Cleaning
And Repairing

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing on
short notice.

Patterns and Samples
can be had by calling at my work-
rooms, Cosgrave Block.

On the 24th those who occupied
a seat in the grand stand were
obliged to listen to a very edifying
conversation between a schoolmaster
from the north country, upon whom
the downe had just begun to sprout
on his face, and a schoolma'm from
the south country, who evidently
had never been far away from her
ma. The youngster was invited to
take a seat upon her knee if he
could not get close by her side,
which later he managed. Then a
delightful intercourse followed. She
told of some funny school incident
and he how he walloped the kids
and kept order. One incident was
how a boy peeping out of the win-
dow saw his father's horse getting
away and rushed out and caught it.
The teacher upon the boy's return
fairly made for fly and advised his
fair colleague to do like wise when
the occasion arose. Some of the
parents upon whom the conversation
was inflicted, decided their children
would be as well at home in future.
Is it not about time that boys and
girls were obliged to pass an exam-
ination of good sense before they
were turned loose as teachers?

Messrs Barker and Evans, of
Strathmore, and Mr Field, of Bas-
sano, arrived in Gleichen Saturday
to meet Gleichen football enthusi-
asts for the purpose of forming a
league. A telegram was also re-
ceived from Brooks stating that the
team of that town was anxious to
join in the league. A meeting was
held at 4 o'clock that afternoon at
which the subject was discussed,
and it was thought better to get
several members of each team to
meet and make final arrangements
for organization. Another meeting
was arranged for 8 o'clock that
evening, but the manager, secretary
and captain of the Gleichen team
failed to attend and nothing was
accomplished. It has since been
stated the manager and secretary
had resigned and refused to attend.
If this be true it is indeed deplora-
ble that they should refuse to act
until their resignations were accepted
and their successors appointed,
which would be only common cour-
tesy to those who elected them and
a grave insult to the visiting dele-
gates.

McCammon & Ramsay's

Ladies Waists and Whitewear

On Monday Morning we had piled in upon us FIVE (5) DOZEN Ladies' White Waists (over and above our big showing of last week) These goods were made for another firm, and have been sent on to us to Sell at a Price which is a Snap for Our Customers.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

Get our PRICES which are Lower than Goods of this class have ever been offered.

Ladies' Ready to Wear

LADIES' FANCY NECKWEAR, BELTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Etc.

Gents' Hats

A Large Consignment received on Monday of the Famous

MALLOY HATS

Direct from New York. Beautiful Shapes; also Straws, Linens, and Outing Hats of every description.

CLOTHING

We are Showing some Beautiful Patterns in Gents' Ready to Wear Clothing. Prices from \$9.00 to \$35.00 per suit; also Made to Measure of the "Semi-Ready Company".

BOYS' Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Shirts, Caps—anything a boy wants for a fit-out he can find here.

MISSSES' and CHILDRENS' White and Gold Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, Dresses, &c.

The Busy Corner Store is where you get your wants supplied.

Goods Freely Shown

McCAMMON & RAMSAY

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Ads under this heading cost 50 cents for first insertion and 40 per month, when more than one item is included an additional charge is made. Unless the number of issues are given a full order will be left in until ordered out and charged for in full.

STRAYED—One Cow, branded J B on left flank and yearling steer. Both left ribs only visible brand. They are on Sec 4, T2, R25. Owner may have same on payment of expenses as per 19, 1910. A. W. Kunk. 11

STRAYED—Two black Horses, both had halters on, one with star on face and branded on right shoulder two half circles, and had out on left ramble joint. The other had three wire cuts, on right front foot, one on throat, another on right hind ramble joint. Percheron mare, 1 year in foot, weight about 1400 lbs. \$25 reward for delivery to Freeman's ranch or to Geo. Lloyd, Strathmore. 14

COYOTE HOUND for Sale, pure killer, also two pups, three months old.—J. C. Buckley, 14

STRAYED from Sec. 5624-25, two ponies, bay Mare, branded J P on shoulder with lazy P above; the other, white, rail-road, roundish ears, branded—on thigh \$10 for each, or \$25 for delivery of two to W. J. Way, Strathmore. 11

\$500 REWARD—For the recovery of a bay Mare—10 years old. White stripe on face, three white feet. Branded J P on shoulder. Had halter on when last seen south of River. Apply to G. H. Robinson, Gleichen. 11

Experienced Farm Hand wants employment. Apply to D. Giles, Gleichen. 14

BOY WANTED—about 15 or 16 years old. Good wages, room and board; reference required. Clatsop motor not wanted. Apply to P. Call Office. 11

TO RENT—Six-room house, with garden of five lots. Apply P. Call Office. 11

WANTED—Good Smart Boy with some knowledge of bookkeeping, willing to work. Will pay good wages for right person. Apply P. Call Office. 11

STRAYED—Grey mare aged 4 years, from my camp, Big Bow, Bridge, on Sunday night, March 27th, branded O, left shoulder. Information sent to J. S. Reynolds, Rossmore, or to H. H. Harris, Harris Livery Stables. Reward \$2. 11

FOR RENT—250 bushels seed. E. W. Hayes, 4 miles north of Gleichen. 11

WANTED—I in sections of land to break and clear and silviculture if necessary. Communi- cate with H. M. Jacobson, Brant. 11

TO RENT—50 Acres of Plowed ground, first breaking for cash or drain Payment. To be secured in out or wheat. Also John Deere gas Plover for sale. F. P. Grady, adjoining F. S. Bennet's farm, Gleichen. 11

IMPROVED FARMS

We have some
EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BUYS

Which we will be pleased to show
Intending Purchasers
and there are a number of them so Good that Intending Pur-
chasers should
NOT MISS SEEING THEM

We Will Quote Here a Few of Them:

1280 Acres, 4 miles from Cluny, being 2 nice level Sections, which are extremely hard to beat, there is 900 acres of crop on this, and all good new buildings, including 8 roomed house, good barn; and granaries, also pump and windmill at \$40 per acre.

160 acres, 5 miles north of Gleichen. 105 acres in crop all fenced at \$40.00 per acre. The crop will go a long way towards paying for this.

We also have some unimproved Farms at \$20.00 per acre and 25.00 per acre. These Propositions are close in.

McKie & Henderson

FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE. NOTARY WORK. LOANS